grasp of a despottsm more reckless than

that over whic's the sultan of Turkey

of a Rassian governor. It means to us

the rescue of the country from the party

as with the curse of military power, have

subjected us to the caprice of arbitrary

gains in earnings only to clutch them

have murdered our people by proxy,

the thieves in and out of the nanitentiary

the Republican, to prison. Tilden,

whose sympathies are with the men

who cut down the taxation of New York

this valley, southeast to southwest winds, if we are only enited, if we only turn oczsional local rains, and rising ba-ometer, possibly followed by colder our backs upon all dissenters and dissensions, and resolve upon success at any cost. Every voter must be conviliated, and a'l past differences be recon-TO NIGHT - TILDEN AND HENciled. The weakest brother counts at DRICKS. The Democrats of Memphis will rethe polls. The most stubborn and stupid must be appeased. We ice to night because of the nomination by the Democratic national convention must leave no stone unturned of Tilden and Hendricks, for President over which we can pass to victory. and Vice-President of the United Therefore the Democrats of Memphis States. And well they may re- should rejoice, and rejoice as one man, joice. Never since Jefferson and unalterably fixed upon victory. Let us Burr opposed each other, and our hope, then, that the ratification meetown Jackson confronted Clay and log to-night will be worthy the party Crawford, has there been a ticket pre- the people and the crisis, and that the sented that so challenges the support speaches and resolutions will be in harand votes of the Democrats of the coun. | mony with the convention which joined try. The issue upon which we go before Tilden and Hendricks as the unit of Democratic policy and purpose. the Union is a broad and national one. It means, on the part of the Republi-THE Nashville American informs us cans, the making of the south a second that the Rapublicans of the first Ten-Ireland, over which there shall be a nessee congressional district have nomof tratory, and in the subju- insted for judge of the first circuit the which there shall be exnotorious Roderick Random Buller. He is about the worst case among a very fabulous sums, every dollar disreputable lot of "B's." To think of to find its way into the him as a Reform Republican! The Knoxpocket of carpetbag thieves or swind- ville Tribune makes the inquiry: "Who ling "dough-faces" anxious to make will hold his court while he stands in terms with the dominant party. To the the prisoner's dock of the criminal court of Washington?" Damocrais it merns release from the

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presides, and more rapacious than that Colonel Van H. Manaing Nominated for Congress-Addresses by Promnent Gentlemen-The Republican Convention.

which has furnished the whisky thieves, the defaulters who have rioted Special to the Appeal. and fattened upon the public treasury, Oxform, Miss., June 30.-After a fierce and protracted struggle the Demo-oratic congressional convention for this and the ruffians who in the name of loyalty" have feasted and grown district adopted the majority rule, and lusty at the public crib. It means, to nom hated Colonel Van H. Manning us of the scuth, especially, the restorafex congress, by the following vote: Mantion of the Union and the perpetuation ning, 22; Fitzgerald, 18. Hon. R. H. Taylor was very strong in the cenvenof republicaniam, or the desiraction of tion, but early in the day his friends both in the success of the most corrupt aurounced to the convention that he political organization that, ever dis- would not permit his name to go before graced a nation. For e'even years the it, his desire being that his friends should act without reference to him for caus have been steadily the good of the party only, and in conadvano'ng to absolu'ism, and have per- sequence his name was not submitted. elste atly ignored the enlightened, wise Colonel Manning accepted the nominaand statesmanlike policy of Abraham | tion in a brief and pertinent address, and Colonel W. C. Falkner, candidate for elector, also addressed the conven-Colfax, Blaire and Conkling, they tion, after which it adjourned. have ignored their traditions and their The Republican district convention or-

historic policy of freedom, and have ganized with Colonel Victor W. sought to ensir ve ten millions of white Thompson, of Lafayette, as chairman. No nomination for congress was made, but it was recommended to the State themselver a disgrace to the most executive committee to appoint Captain intelligence, they have T. C. Cole, of the Senatobia Presidenrolby's the States they first bound tial district, elector, and appointed a dishar and foot, leaving no strength of trict executive committee, which is to meet here on the fifteenth of July. capital or substance upon which to rebuild or resuscitate. They have afflicted

Indications of a Great Reduction in the Public Debt. WASHINGTON, June 30 .- The indications at the close of business at the treasury to-night are that the debt statesway, watching with eager eyes our ment, to be issued to-morrow, will show a reduction during the month of over three million dollars. The reduction under pretence of public necessity. They for the same month last year was \$1, 431,249.

Preparations to Notify Tilden and Hen-dricks of their agmination.

employing the ignorant negro in that capacity, and have made Sr. Louis, June 30.-The committee appointed by the National Democratic us to groan under exactions that have convention to notify Tilden and Henprevented us from paying even the indricks of their nomination, st a meeting held last evening, made General John terest on the debts they contracted in A. M'Clernand chairman, and resolved our name. Against these vilest of vil- to wait on the nominees in a body, and for that purpose to meet at the Fifthlains we are organized—to defeat them avenue hotel, New York, on July 11th. we have given the country a ticket that | A sub-committee was appointed to draw challenges even their respect. The up a form of announcement to each of the nominees, and the chairman was Poker Jacks and the Bond-bill B'aines. sppointed a committee of one to confer smarting under Democratic reproof, and with them to see when it will be conve nient to them to receive the committee

Important Insurance asse Complicated by Suicide.

who disgraced even the Republican party by their excesses, cannot find fault with ST. PAUL, June 30 .- In the United States circuit court to-day a case came Tilden or dendricks, or otherwise than up sgainst the New England Mutusl life view with alarm that we have pitted insurance company, wherein it was conthem against Hayes and Wheeler. Tilmitted suicide, and the policy expressly den the great reformer and Hendricks stipulated that if the insured died by his own hand, whether sans or insane, the the honest and true, against Hayes the policy should be void. Judges Diflon and Nelson differed in opinion as to negative and Wheeler the persistent opwhether the supulation of the policy ponent of everything like western river walving of jection on account of inner ity, was or was not contrary to public improvement. Tilden, who procured policy, and the case was certified up to Tweed's conviction and sent Lord, the supreme court of the United States for ultimate determination, both judges coinciding in the opinion that the question was of too much importance, in view of the general prevalence of life inwho, like himself, work and toil. Tilden surance, to be decided by any other than the court of final resort.

ope-half, and made the Erie canal free. The Servian Prince Feels Compelled to Invade Turkey. Tilden who has spent a lifetime in po-ST. PETERSBURG, June 30 .- The replitical harnes and never sought office. resentative of Russia at Belgrade, act-Tilden who is feared by his enemies and ing under orders from the emperor, has done everything in his power to per-suade Prince Milan from invading the loved by his friends. He it is we have offered the country as a candidate for Turkish territory, the prince, however, declared that being urged by his people, President at a crisis when the Union he could not remain a passive spectator needs the guiding and helping hand after the acts committed by the Turks of a statesmanship above reproach. To pointing him viceroy of Bosnis, on conall the powers of the government, believing that out of the equitable balance negotiate with Servia, and he was comof their brains we can solve the solution ne country and must act accordingly. of all our troubles. To them we look

How a Revenue Official's Removal was with confidence for the relief of all Brought About. WASHINGTON, July 30 .- It is stated by the personal frience of the President reduction of the tariff, a rethat the cause of the removal of H. S. Yaryan, chief of the special agency division of the internal revenue bureau, brought us to the verge of dissolution. Inspired by their lives, cur hopes of success with them well founded, the Democracy can afford to rejoiceto pour out their hearts in weary years of trial and order to give the names of some persors who had taked to him about it.

The President then called Yaryan's at
The President then called Yar so many weary years of trial and o like freemen and face

west pledges for the one and the east for THE DEMODRACY. the other, while the south pledges solidly for herself. There is no room to doubt a triumph-au overwhelm-

victory-in November. It

fruit of long waiting and watching, and

Hendricks Accepts-His Speech to the New York Democrats-Grand Demonstration at Indianapolig.

Opinions of the Press Upon the Nomination-All the Leading Democratic Organs Praise the Platferm,

214 and 214 mg he Nominees Indorsed and Victory la November Predicted-The Common Enemy Certain of Defeat,

Tilden and Hendricks the Unit of Democratic Sentiment and the Representatives of Present Policies-Etc., Etc.

Associated Press Dispatches INDIANAPOLIS, June 30 .- Several of the New York delegates returning from Louis remained over one train this evening to call upon Governor Hendricks, who met at the Occidental hotel. where the party was strengded. Augus tus Schell, John Kelly, William Rob erts, W. H. Quinew and others addressed the audience from the balcony of the here, pledging hearty support to the ticket and exhorting the Demorracy of Indiana to renewed efforts for victory at the coming election. After these gen-tlemen had spoken-loud and persistent calls were mace for Governor Hendricks, who appeared on the baleony and was received with the most vociferous and proff acted cheering. Quiet being restored he said: - "My Fallow Crizens—It is impossible for me to make an address to you

restest political conventions that has ever held a session in this country. These distinguished men sympathize with us in interests which we intend to protect by the change which is to take place at the coming election. [Cheers.] believe that at the next election the eople are going to expre-s what is written in the platform adopted at St. Louis, and what is written in the history of the distinguished men that heads our ticket. and that is thor reform in the pubhere is but A I will express to one other though you, that the platham scopted at St. declares that the resumption clause of the act adopted in 1875 shall be repealed, and the repeal of that clause which carries with it every feature of the law which is bringing about contraction, so hurtful to the interests of the country. I thank you for the compliment which you have paid me in this call. [Cries of "Go on."] I repeat I cannot undertake to make you an address. It is my duty to pay my attention and respects to the gentlemen who have addressed you. Again I thank you

this evening. [Criss of "Go on."

gentlemen. After dining with the governor, the party left in their special car for the lilden and Eldudricks, Reform and JEFFERSONVILDE, June 30 .- The larg-

est out-pouring of the people ever witessed in this city occurred to-night in ratifying the nominations of the St. Louis convention. Toe streets are literally ismmed, and nearly all the busises houses and private residences are Illuminated. Great boofires walt their fiery flames aloft amid the joyous shouts of thousands of voices, and while a bsautiful display of fireworks were being made, Professor Eichern's made, Professor Eighern's ous Kentucky band was discoursing national airs. Speeches were made by Ex-Congressioan Wolf, Hon. A. C. Caruth, Mersrs. Jones and Willis, of Kenucky; Mayor Warder, Hon. Jones G. Howard, Dr. M'Clure and others of this city. In their resolutions they indorsed the St. Louis platform, and allowed that the principles wers there which every honest and patriotic citizen of the re public can heartily support. Their watchword is "Tilden, Hendricks, Reform and Prosperity."

> PRESS OPINIONS. The Ticket and Platform.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.] It is much better than the Republican platform, though it is not good enough. It has less of excellence than we hoped

more than we really expected. It is not the ideal platform; no platform is, or can be. It is not the sum and sunlight of human wisdom shed upon our preseut affairs, and it is not to be rationally expected that any political platform could be. Jostle thirty-seven sovereign States-some of whose dissimilar people and some of whose diverse interests are thousands of miles apart-together in a great national convention, and no one State can or ought to dietate to the semaining thirty-six. In a fair-minded conference of two there is inevitably concession; in a great conference like that at St. Louis concessions were to be expected, and were made on all sides. We had not anticipated that Ohio could write the platform for the National Democratic convention and compel its acceptance. We knew too weil the enormous moneyed interests and selfish forces arrayed against us; but we fought the good fight, undismayed, ju t the same. We had not believed that in case we be absolute monarch of that national convention upon, as we think, the overtopping public issue, it would be expedient or wise, or loyal to our party, or, on Basnian and Servian territory. Had above all, patriotic to counsel the disinthe porte accepted the suggestion of ap- tegration of the Democratic party, crowned with the venerable glories of dition of his recognizing the sultan's three-quarters of a century; for the body full sovereignty, the prince believed is more than raiment. We had espethat the insurrection and consequent | cially resolv d-and we take our readthreatening aspect of affairs would have era into our confidence—that whatever been averted, but the porte would not might happen at St. Louis we should continue to print the Enquirer, and we pelled to yield to the public feeling of should continue to preach the word, that we should keep the faith till we shall have fin shed the course. We are fighting the battle of the people touching the question most vitally concerning them, the question which Providence has flung upon this generation, within the Democratic party, and not without Victory may come alow-paced as an elephant within the organization, was in procuring the removal of a but it would come snail-paced or tional methods. To them we look for special agent recommended by the Pres- crab-like without the party. Bespecial agent recommended by the President, a man crippled in the war and whose character was known by the President to be excellent, and also should be exceptionally foolish to abanparty represented by Hayes and Wheel- President to be excellent, and also should be exceptionally foolish to abanthe ranks and move forward to the mutation and party that have vouched for by Solicitor Buford Wiler—the power and party that have robbed and well nigh ruined us and called to this removal, he assigned as a modified, turned toward the welfare of reason for it that the special agent had the people whose best instrumentality it volunteered same testimony before a is, and start out on a private skirmish. In nominating Samuel J. Triden for volunteered same testimony before a is, and start out on a private skirmish. house committee reflecting on him. The | So much we have to say publicly to the | tion has done a wise and cours grous act. Precident inquired into this matter, and | friends of the people's cause who have | In him is presented to the country the found that the witness was subpensed within the last few weeks counseled a very embodiment of reform, the need of to testify, and that after stating that he somewhat different course. The more the nation, and the rolling sentiment of knew nothing, of his own knowledge, the platform is examined the more the day. To the available obscurity of to pour out their hearts in concerning the subject of the investiga-jubilation and thankegiving that after tion, be had been compelled by the satisfied. It pushes two questions to rugged contrast, alike in character, abil-

ormer; we are calling attention to the fact that "Saul hath slain his thousands," but "David his ten thousands." These are unquestionably the commanding issues, and we do not quarrel with the order so much as with the manuer in which one of them is put. The denands for reform are they key-note and the refrain of about four-fiths of the platform, and they are forcibly, eloquently, justly phrased—just and ele-quent and forgible because based upon facts. It builds its demands for reform foundations as broad as the upon foundations as broad as the Union, for it insists that such corruption as has disgraced this country during the last decade is the most dan-

gerous fee of the Union, devouring all respect for the government users. rusting in the foreground that watchword, reform is demanded in the name of a cound currency," which the Ohio platform also demanded: In the natite of "the public credit," which all should be anxious to maintain; in the name of the national Loper, which all should eneredly preserve; in the name of an over-taxed people whose increased and increasing burdens are briefly, but eloquently shown. The foul cause of such a demand is the stain affixed to the naionel name during the last few years of Republican rule, and the space it occupies in the public mind justifies all the attention which will be given to it during the Presidential contest which is now inaugurated. It is due to the convention to say that its nominee was selected, among other causes, bacause of his supposed embodiment of the idea of eform, it being determined to fight the battle chiefly upon that issue. On the currency question there is an issue " joined belween the Republican and Democratic parties. Parties must not be judged by their "glittering genbut by their specific measeralities.1 ures. For eighteen months the Republican party, by every conceivably nevery vote of its congress, by every gernain act of its executive, by every act of its secretary of the treasury, as well as by the statute of January, 1875, has stood committed to the resumption act, and the Democratic platform plainly and squarely demands its repeal. That forms reveal; cannot condeal this sharply issue. Resumption Jauuary 1, 1879, no, represents the attitude of the Republican and Democratic parties respectively, upon the currency was none the less needed in his own question. We find, too, that the Democratic platform demands a policy "cresting at no time an artificial scarcity of ked fast the prosperity an industrial people in the paralysis of and universal record. He goes then be hard times." Four years ago the Democratic party accepted at Baltimore, when other questions seemed of higher consequence, a Republican money-lenders platform. Two years ago had a Damocratic national convention been held, no miracle could have moved into its platform such declarations as are found in the one adopted yesterday. And yesterday two sevenths of the Nationa! Damocratic convention, and the representatives on the committee on resolutions of one-fourth of the States of the Union which contain nearly one-half of the votes of the party, protested against even this platform as saying too little in opposition to the oppressors' policy. Certainly we are making progress. other declarations the piatform is a noble Democratic declaration. It opens with loyalty; loyalty to the Union, the constitution with all its amendments, to the equality of all citizens before the ties are sometimes compelled to nominlaw, to individual liberty, and with emphatic declaration in favor of the total only merit is that he is popular and can separation of church and State, for the same alike of civil and religious freedom. Its splendid scathing of the tariff system cou'd hardly be improved. Both parties had manifestly agreed that something

hands in October. [Cincinnati Enquirer.] As for ourselves, we believe that we can say that Tilden was not our choice. The party to which we belong, and to which we have always given our allegiance, has made him the standardbearer. Our battle for currency reform, we are pleased to know, made some imression upon the St. Louis convention. Things might have been worse. We prefer Tilden to Hayes, and shall advise the Democratic organization to stand by the nominees. Our friends in the St Louis convention, who voted to the number of two hundred and nineteen for the mipority report of the platform committee, kept faith with the convention and indersed its action by participating throughout. As we represent that element of the convention, we feel it our futy to acquiesce. The people in congressional districts throughout Ohio and Indiana have a way open to themselves, and can reach one of the vital ssues which the convention, in studying nothing but success, saw fit The election of Tilignore. den would signalize the trlumph of certain Democratic principles. The election of Hayes would algualize the success of principles, practices and theories which we have more it our life tusiness to oppose. We have many sentiments in common with filled to the certain product of the common with filled to the certain product of the common with filled to the certain product of the sentiments in common with Tilden. We have none in common with Haves What we have said in opposition to Mr. Tilden—our arguments to prove his unfitness for the leadership in this great struggle-must stand. The party, in its wisdom, has overlooked these potent reasons, and if they now serve the enemy we can't help it. The Democrats of Ohio feel resentful toward Mr. Tilden and the element of the party which he represents. They feel that they have cause to dislike him, and it will be a difficult matter to bring the strength of the organization to his support. We shall feel it our duty to counsel harmony, for the organization of the Democratic party must be preserved. It is the only organization through which certain great principles will be established and certain great reforms brought about. It has disappointed us in some particulars, but we do not feet called upon to encourage the enemies of the party, who have counted largely upon division. We can extend no comfort to The incongruous elements of the Republican party have united upon

should be said about the Chiness ques-

tion, that there was an evil to be

remedied, and while the Republican

convention said what it had to say in a

characteristically covert, sinister man-

ner, the Democratic platform speaks

ptainly. To the Democrats of Ohlo,

who have nobly stood by the cause of

now doubly needs vindication at our

sic prepared at St. Louis yesterday. [New Orleans Bulletin.] tention to this explanation, and he re- importance which they seemed to as- definite and positive. It has a very difpiled in substance: "Well, the man talks sums in the minds of the framers and of ferent signification from the candidacy Hendricks we have the convention. It was evidently their of Hayes, with his swit and gracious salute to Blaine, which imported the alterupon took the matter into his own party more to excite popular indignation that this victure of Hayes, with his swit and gracious salute to Blaine, which imported the alterupon took the matter into his own party more to excite popular indignation most forms declaration that this victure of the salute to Blaine, which imported the alterupon took the matter into his own party more to excite popular indignation that this victure of Hayes. With his swit and gracious salute to Blaine, which imported the alterupon took the matter into his own party more to excite popular indignation that this victure of Hayes.

bribed and have been robbing the people of some millions, than to kin-dle wrath against a Republican policy that has robbed them of hundreds of millions, and is robbing them still. We millions, and is robbing them still. We are not belittling the enormity of the and correcting the enormous corruptions that actually saturated it, and in prosecating without fear or favor the guilty ringsters who battened on the spoils of official peculation, prove him to be lack ing peither in the sagacity nor the courwould successfully venture upon the Angean task of reform which our whole civil service now requires. Something mmeasurably above and beyond mere purity of personal or civil character was essential in the man who should be seseted to faifil the hopes and demands of the people in this respect. The man to do this should be one whose record gives evidence of ability as well as virtue and devotion to the law. Grant himself will leave behind him a reputapersonal dishonesty. While his admin-istration has been the most corrupt the nation has ever known, not his individual lack of virtue, but his total and shameful incapacity for civil affairs, has been its cause, and in this circumstance lies the lesson the country should take to hearr and profit by. When regarded in this light, what a still more striking contrast does this great reformer, this astute lawyer, this shrawd and experienced civilian, this profound at tesman, Tilden, present to the negative, obscure, and purely and essentially available Hayes?

In the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden there is a deep-r significance than ever before attached to the selection of a t'residential candidate. It is a nomination, also; that has a desper origin than ever before attached to the choice of a political party. It may be considered, indeed, and in no doubtful sense, the out-cropping of a necessity never before known in the listory of the bountry, for no other man in American public life so thoroughly embodies the crowning, imperious, exacting; all permeating idea of national reform, as the distinguished nated for the first place in the gift of the gentleman who was yesterday American people. It is not so much the high personal character of Mr. Tilden, his splendid intellectual capacities, his unswerving fidelity to official responsibility, his honorable antecedents in all the relations of public and private life. is the only fluancial measure practically before the people of the country for adjudication, and the two parties have role devotion which he has exhibited orked horns upon that issue. The Republican party in every possible way has welfare of his State, at a time declared that resumption on the first of January, 1879, is its "fixed policy," and with the people whether there was when it had become a grave question the Democratic party arrays itself bluntly sgalost that policy. The tendency to "trim," and "hedge," and to sid-glove the ideas, which both platupon the verge of irretrievable ruin through the faithlessness and profligacy of its rulers, Governor Tilden became the master-spirit of a revolution that was none the less needed in his own crushing out the rascality and tobbers that threatened the bankruptcy of his the currency," and denounces the policy | treasury and the utter impoverishment fore the forty millions of his fellow-citi zens as the foremost representative of a cause that concerns the security and well-being of every man among them, and as the embodiment of the idea that rules uppermost in their hearts to-day, as did the spirit of independence in the hearts of their ancestors a hundred years ago. In this sign will be certainly con-

One of the foremost men of the nation was yesterday nominated at St. Louis for the Presidency. Samuel J. Tilden has a record of which any public man might be proud. At once able and cultivated, he is at the same time the very embodiment of the reform spirit of the age. It is rare that availability and worth center so strikingly in the person of a candidate for high station as they do in the case of Governor Tilden. Parate for Presidential office a man whose be elected, and who, after being elected, proves that he possesses no ficness for it. The present occupant of place is such a man. But in Tilden we have a man who stands in the front rank of American statesmen, and is, at the same time, one of the most popular of our public men. He is both available and fir. No other man in the party has so many elements of strength; no other man surpasses him in espacity for public duties. There is no other Democrat who has equal chances of bethe people, we desire to say that we | ing elected; there is no other man, Demhave in this State a platform which oerat or Republican, who, after being elected, would be found better fitted for the duties of the station. It is not too much to say that Governor Tilden would know more about the functions and authority, and the limitations of the functions and authority of the office the day he entered it than the present incumbent has learned in seven years' ex-

perience. [Louisville Courier-Journal. The nomination of Governor Tilden marks a new era in American politics. It is the effect of the exertion of tive forces; not merely the result of the concessions of powerful rivals who would not yield to each other, and so let the nomination drop to a lower plane of ability and prominence, in order to mutually spare each other's feelings. The nominee is the representative of positive, not negative merits; and the campaign thus inaugurated will be one of organized ideas, not of heterogeneous elements combined for the selfish purpose of securing to themselves the public spoils. The issue presented to the public, and on which the campaign will be conducted, is the sharply-defined issue of administrative reform, the importance of which is conceded even by those who secretly oppose it, and the urgency of which no man can deny without doing violence to his conscience 1New Orleans Picayune.

The St. Louis convention has given the Democracy a leader of whom not only the party, but the whole country has just reason to be proud. Governo Tilden is not an unknown man. His record is the property and the pride of the nation. His private character is above reproach, and his views of public policy are in accord with the demands of the time. It is true that he has enemies. There never was a great man who escaped that penalty of greatness. A reformer who inflicts punishment upon thieves incurs their enmity; a candidate who defeats his opponents and outstrips his rivals in the race for public preferment is sure to become the target of slander, which loves a shining mack. To sum up, the convention has given us a positive man and a positive platform, to oppose a negative man and an evasive platform. Our platform with our men on it ought to win. believe it will.

[Vicksburg Tribune.] Governor Tilder was not the first choice of the Tribune, but the moment he was nominated by the convention, Hayes, suppressing their differences, he became our candidate for President. the reform governor of the Empire State, comes before the public with a prestige which no candidate now before them can claim. The spontaneous support of the people, as evidenced by the enthusiasm of their delegates at St. Louis, furnishes the best omens of success, and for this success the Tribune will be found laboring with unabated zeal from this day until the election. If any original friend of Governor Tilden can be found who will work more faithfully, earnestly and persistently to se-cure his election, we shall be happy to

meet him. [Atlanta Times.] Intelligence of the nomination of Govabout me on the street, and I won't have the convention. It was evidently their of Hayes, with his swift and gracious ernor Tilden for the Presidency by the

was not the first choice of this or that Democrat, he was the spoond choice of all Democrats. The conclusion logical- be carried without further appropriation ly follows that the convention did a -in presenting his name to the Ameri- and passed. can people for their suffrages. The real meaning of their work is that there shall be honesty, reform, retrenchment in the administration of public affairs; that the constitution shall be king, and that we shall have "a government of pay to attend the Centennial celebralaws and not of men." [Nashville American.]

The unanimous nomination, yesterday, by the St. Louis convention, of Governor Thomas A: Hendricks, of India Japolis, to be Vice-President of the United States, on the ticket with Governor Tilden, of New York, for President, was a relicatous and wise conclusion to the three death of three de to the three days' deliberations of that representative body of the people. There was a fitness in it that met its approving echo from the arthest limits and reaches of telegraphic communicaion in the land: In its completeness as to sectional considerations, divergent heories of financial policy, and the intellectual equipoise of the selections, we do not know that a more generally satsfactory consummation could have foiowed what threatened at the cutset to beget irreconcilable antagonisms Little Book Gazette.

As is already generally known, the Democratic party, in convention at St. Louis, has proved itself equal to the demand of the American people, and has named New York's great reformer as their champion to carry the Democratic banner to victory in the national election in November next. In the language of a great Arkansian, General Albert Pike: "We are apt to consider these wise who best agree with us." The Gazette has already pronounced our opinion on this nomination, and we feel already as if we were heralding his election. We congratulate Arkansas that her delegation was instrumental in making this choice, and commend the action of her chosen representatives.

[New Orleans Times.] His [Tilden's] nomination at St. Louis hows that his reform course is approved and sustained by the masses of the peole; that honesty and courage are as serviceable qualities and as well rewarded in politics as in any other profession

CONGRESSIONAL.

nother Day's Work by Both Houses on Appropriations and Other

An Invite to the Centennial on the Fourth of July Accepted - Other Matters.

BENATE: WASHINGTON, June 30 -The house bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian

treaty was referred to the committee on The chair appointed as the new conference committee on the postoffice ap-

propriation bill Messrs. West, Hamlin and Maxev. Senator Anthony introduced a bill authorizing the congressional printer to continue the work required by law in advance of the regular appropriation for printing, for the period of sixty days. Sepator Hamlin called up the house bill to amend the revised statutes, providing a penalty for mailing obscene books, and other matters therein contained, and prohibiting lottery circulars from

passing through the mails. After some liscussion the bill was passed. Senator Morrill, from the conference committee on the legislative and judi-ciary bill, reported that the committee were unable to agree. He moved that the senate insist on its amendments to the bill, and ask for a new conference. Pending the discussion, the chair laid before the senate a joint resolution which passed the house this morning in regard to appropriating the unexpended balance for a period not to exceed ten days, which was referred to the committee on appropriations.

A recess was then taken till four in the evening, to allow the conference committees on the appropriation bills an opportunity to perfect these measures. The Republican senators, excepting those on the conference committees, shortly afterward went into caucus. Upon reassembling, Senator Morrill, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the bill passed by the ouse this morning, to continue the unexpended balances, and to provide temporarily for the expenses of the government for a period not to exceed ten days. After some discussion the bill was amended and agreed to as follows:

An act to provide temporarily for the expenses of the government. Be it enacted, Tost for a period not exceeding ten days from and after June 30, 1876, unless the regular appropriations shall have been previously made for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, it shall be lawful to use for the necessary service of the government any unexpended balance which may exist of the appropriation made for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June 80, 1876, and in case no sufficient balance remains at the conclusion of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, to the credit of any appropriation, the necessary amount is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treesury not otherwise appropriated, and no greater amount shall be expended under this act than such proportional sum of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, as ten days time bears to the whole of said fiscal year, and such expenditure shall be only for the necessary operations of the government; under existing law, all sums expended under this act shall be charged to and deducted from the appropriations for like service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. The chair announced as the new con-

ference committee on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill Senators Morrill, Windom and Withers, The amendment of these to the bill to authorize the public printer to continue the public printing, fixing the time a ten instead of sixty days, was agreed to, and the bill passed. The senate then took up the sundry civil appropriation bill. Senator Win-

dom, in charge of the bill, said that the amount appropriated by the bill, as it came from the house, was \$15,256,731; to this the senate committee had added \$4,684,603, making the total amount now proposed to be appropriated \$19,-941,384. The bill for the current fiscal year appropriated \$29,459,856. then explained the various items of the increase. Among them are the

following: \$50,000 for the impeachment trial of Belknsp, \$612,000 additional for public printing, \$500,000 for general ex-\$70,000 additional for mints and assay offices, \$1,150,000 additional for public buildings throughout the country, \$730,000 for navy yards, \$167,000 for Rock arsenal, \$100,000 additional for signal service. \$139,000 for capital buildings and grounds, and \$187,500 for surveying public buildings.

The amendment appropriating \$50,000 to defray the expenses of the senate in the Belknap impeschment trial was agreed to.

Racess until thirty minutes past seven.

HOUSE.

Mr. M'Creary, from the committee on the judiciary, reported back senate bill providing for the imprisonment and transfer of United States prisoners.

Pas ed. tion of the Geneva award bill. After a riages at Hoist's and residence.

ble to the people generally could not pos-s bly have been made. The proof of the statement lies in the fact that where he Ca motion of Mr. Singleton, of the committee on appropriations, the sen-ate bill to allow the public printing to

for sixty days was taken up, and wise act—an act of patriotism and duty | amended by fixing the limit at ten days Mr. Singleton, also from the conignittee on printing, made a report on the petition of the employes in the govern-

ment printing-office, asking twenty days furlough without a deduction of bration. He reported the bill for that purpose, giving twenty days furlough to these employes whenever their services Mr. Banks offered an amendment

giving the same privilege for one week. exclusive of their regular furloughs, to employes of all other executive depart-

Mr. Holman moved to amend Mr. Banks' amendment by including all persons in the employ of the government. Amendments were agreed to and passed. Mr. Banks, from the committee on centennial celebration, made an adverse

eport on the proposition for congress to adjourn from the first of July, to meet in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the fourth of July, stating that the condition of the public business rendered such a proposition inadvisable. Laid on the tab'e. Mr. Hopkins, from the same sommit-

tee, reported a resolution accepting the invitation of the centennial committee to attend the centennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence, in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the Fourth of July. Mr. Kasson intimated that unless the house adjourned over from to-morrow, the acceptance of the invitation would

be a sham, and suggested whether it would not be more appropriate to commemorate the event by services in the hall of the house on Tuesday next. Mr. Seelye favored Mr. Kasson's suggestion, and added that the most becoming celebration of the day would be

solemn services with the reading of God's word and offering of thanksgiving and prevent log and prayer. considerable discussion, the resolution to accept the invitation was adopted—yeas 121, nays 1, Mr. White [Ky.] voting no.

The senate amendments to the house bill making temporary provision for the crainsry expenses of the government for the next ten days, were, on motion of Mr. Randall, concurred in, and the bill sent immediately to the President for his signature. Recess until eight o'clock.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Proceedings of Yesterday's Session of the National Board of Trade Sitting at New York.

Important Questions Discussed, and Resolutions Passed Memorializ-

ing Congress on the Subject of Trade-Matter. NEW YORK, June 30 .- The National board of trade to-day adopted a resolu-

tion submitted by the board of trade of Chicago, favoring the (stablishment and continuance of fast mail trains and their extension where the necessities of the service demand, and they can be adopted at reasonable cost. A resolution was adopted regiting that the remedy for abusee in existing forms of bills of lading and railroad receipts ecvering merchandise to be transported from one State to another lies within the scope and powers of Federal legislation under the power to regulate commerce, and that it is the duty of congress to regu late said abuses by appropriate legisla tion. A resolution was also adopted suggesting that the rights and duties of railroads should be properly defined and the relations existing between the public and those who now control the public highways be equitably and per-manently adjusted. Resolutions were also adopted commending to the consideration of the legislatures of the sev aral States the desirability of unification of the laws of all the States relating to trade and commerce, and declaring that the best interests of producers, merchants and exporters of grain require the adoption of uniform standards of quality in the principal markets of the country

The next questions for discussion were the action of the National board of trade favoring the repeal of the bankrupt law. offered by the S ranton board of trade, and the continuation of the bankrupt law, offered by the Palladelphia board of trade.

Mr. Busby, of Philadelphis, offered the outlines of a bill for smending the present law. A resolution was adopted to the effect that all officers should be salaried in bankruptcy proceedings instead of the

present system of fees. Another resolution was adopted, re questing congre-s to amend the bankrupt law and make it uniform throughout the whole country; and copies of the resolution were telegraphed to the speaker of the house of representatives. The Boston board of trade offered the following, which were adopted: Resolved, That the existing confusion

and irregularity to all branches of business and industrial pursuits call for a thorough rivision of the tariff duties on imports, not made in the interest of any class or classes of producers, manufac turers or merchants, but for the benefit of the whole people and the maintenance and augmentation of the national revenue; and that demand, siready urged will be far more imperative and irresis ible when the resumption of specie payments shall have brought our commer cial values into equilibrium with those of other nations.

Resolved, That we recommend congress the appointment of commission of intelligent, practical and thoroughly instructed persons, for the purpose of accomplishing this most important work. The following resolution was offered

by the Chicago board of trade and adopted: Resolved, That the congress of the

United States be earnestly requested to cause an early and entire revision of the internal revenue system of the country, and that all existing laws be so modified as to produce the largest possible revenue from the smallest number of articles, and be rendered easy of compression and so adjusted as not to invite system of corruption among those who are called upon to pay the same, and to those officials charged with the supervision of its collection A resolution by the Boston board of trade, asking congress to abolish com-

pulsory pilotage and compulsory fees, The subject of the establishment of a postal telegraph was referred to the ex-ecutive council, to be brought up at the next convention.

A resolution offered by Mr. Grubb, of board for the middle of January, at Washington, was carried unanimously A resolution by the Boston board of trade, on the best means of re-establishing our commercial marine, was referred to the executive council. Votes of thanks were passed to the

New York commercial bodies for their reception and treatment of the delegates to the press and the chairman and secretary, after which the convention finally adjourned, having finished its busi-

DIED.

ALLISON-On the 28th inst., James, infant son of M. M. and Lizzie Allison, aged two months and four days. FALLS—On June 80th, at the residence of his father, Mr. G. Falls, 363 Jefferson street extended, Walter L. Falls, aged 15 years. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, this The house proceed to the considera- (BATURDAY) afternoon, at four o'clock. Car-

EXCURSION TO MEMPHIS

July 8d and 4th.

THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R. R.

EXCURSIONS

in order to enable everybody to attent the Grand Celebration of the Fourth of July at Mamphis, has reduced the face from all local

One First-Class Fare FOR THE BOUND TRIP. Excursion Tickets will be sold at all Sta-

tions July 3d and 4th, good to return on any train on or before July 5th. W. P. JOHNSON, General Passenger and licket Agent. Gate Committee Centennial Picnic, Atiention!

YOU are respectfully requested to meet at M. L. Meacham & Co. a store, No. 9 Union street, this (SATURDAY) evening, at 4 o'clock. B. RICHMOND, Chairman, Door Committee Centennial Pienic, Attention!

YOU are respectfully requested to meet at J. C. Ward & Co.'s store, No. 371 Main freet, this (SATURDAY) evening, at 4 o'clock. FRAYSER HOLST, Chalrman.

NOTICE.

sent themselves. All who wish to attend would do well to call at the College on or before Monday, July 3d. Hours from 834 to 1134 a.m. Terms \$1 per

A VIOLIN CLASS for ten or twelve pupils will also be organized. Terms, \$3.50 per month.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. F. G. Terry, the firm of Hill, Terry & Mirchell is this day dissolved. The business will be closed and settled by the surviving pariners. as per copartnership agreement.
I. M. HILL.
W. B. MITCHELL.
Memphis, Tenn., July 1, 1878.

The business will be continued from and after this date under the name and

HILL & MITCHELL.

DURSUANT to a call made by the Demo

MONDAY, JULY 3 '76, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of electing Delegates to represent said county in the Gubernatorial Convention to assemble at Nashville on the 9th day of August, 1876.

By order of the Democratic and Conservative Executive Board of Sheiby county.

IBVING HALSEY, Chairman.

E. J. KARE, Secretary.

E. J. KARE, Secretary.

THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY

The Ever Glorious Fourth

THE GRANDEST PICNIC EVER GIVEN in this country, will take place at JAMES PARK

-ON-MONDAY, JULY 3, 1876,

and will be continued until day-break of the and the best order maintained.

Prof. Arnold's splendid Brass and String Band will furnish the music. The Executive Committee most respectfully request that a lady and gentleman of each nationality will still the musics. selves in their national cos

and upon their appearance upon the stand they will be saluted with the national air of their country. The National Saluts will be fired at 12 o'clock exactly, and the Stars and Stripes flung to the breeze a mid a magnificent display of Fire Works, the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner." TICKETS, LADIES AND GELTLEMEN.

FIFTY CENTS EACH. The proceeds of this entertainment will be donated to the Confederate Monumental Fund, and the Executive Committee, fully alive to the inspirations of "the day we celebrate," make an earnest appeal to the citizens of Memphis to assist them in completing the Monument to our long burried but not forgotten heros. Come one come all.

ten heroes. Come one come all.
J. C. THRALL,
J. E. BEA LEY J. E. BEA LEY.
MINOR MERIWETHER,
A. E. FRANKLAND,
L. J. GAMP,
LOU LEWERIE,
C. D. SIEINKUHL,
J. L. LEARY,
J. B. POSTON,
T. N. JOHNSTON,
J. G. BABBOUR,
Executive Committee

Executive Cor the fare one-half to those coming to the Ton

MUSIC--VOCAL AND PIANO MISS SUE A. COOPER WILL CONTINUE to give Lessons in Vocal Music and Music on the Piano during the summer months at her residence, No. 10 Goslee street. Will at

BEST STOVE-WOOD FOR SALE BY

Bayliss & Semmes delivered in any part of the city at lowest market prices. Orders left at No. 27 Main street, with Messrs B. J. demmes & Co., or at Woodyard, near Paducab and Memphis Kali-road Depot, will receive prompt attention.

FOR SALE.

FLOUR!

Philadelphia, instructing the executive council to call a meeting of the national

25 half barrels Ros Herring, 25 tlerees Canvased Hams, 50 boxes Canvased Breakfast Bason, 1000 buckets Fairbanks's Lard, 50 tierces Fairbanks's Lard. 25 half barrels Pairbanks's Lard, 50 cs. Fairbanks's Lard, in 6 & 8 tins,

200 boxes Candles, 200 boxes Starch, 100 barrels Silvermoon Meal, 300 barrels Silvermeon Flour

Pairbarks

sirbanka

rela Fairh

make's L

OLIVER. FINNIE & CO.